THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 710.] THURSDAY, May 1, 1800. [Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Two Dollars per annum, paid in Advance.

NEW CONSTITUTION
OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

An Official Copy.

CANTER I.

Art. 1. The French republic is one and indivisible.

Its European territory is distributed into departments, and communal districts.

2. Every man born and resident in France, and of the age of 21 years, who has inscribed his name in the civic register of his communal district, and afterwards remained a year on the territory of the French republic, is a French citizen.

3. A foreigner becomes a French citizen, who, after having attained the age of 21 years, and declared his intention of fixing his residence in France, and has resided there for ten successive years.

4. The title of French citizen is forfeited:
By naturalization in a foreign country.
By accepting any office or pension from a foreign government.
By affiliation with any foreign corporation, which supposes distinctions of birth.
By condemnation to corporal or infamous punishment.

5. The exercise of the rights of a French citizen are suspended by a bankruptcy, or by a total or partial succession to the property of an insolvent.
By a state of hired servitude, either attached to the service of the person or the family.
By a state of judicial interdiction, accusation or contumacy.

6. In order to exercise the rights of citizenship, they must have been acquired by being domiciliated by a year's residence, and not forfeited by a year's absence.

7. The citizens of every communal district shall appoint by their suffrages, those whom they think most worthy of conducting the public affairs. There shall be a list of confidence, containing a number of names equal to a tenth of the number of citizens possessing the right of suffrage. From this first communal list the public functionaries of districts shall be taken.

8. The citizens comprised in the communal lists of a department, shall also appoint a tenth of their number. These shall constitute a second list, called the department list, from which the public functionaries of each department shall be taken.

9. The citizens included in the departmental list shall also appoint a tenth of their number. This 3d list shall consist of the citizens of each department, eligible to public national functions.

10. The citizens who shall have a right of cooperating in the formation of any of the lists mentioned in the three preceding articles, shall every third year, be called upon to exercise the power of replacing those who shall have died, or absented themselves for any other cause, than the exercise of a public function.

11. They may also withdraw from the lists those whom they shall not judge proper to continue, and replace them by other citizens in whom they may have greater confidence.

12. No one shall be erased from the lists, otherwise than by the votes of the decisive majority of the citizens, having the right of cooperating in their formation.

13 No one shall be erased from the list of those eligible to public national functions, merely because his name may have been struck out of a list of an inferior or superior degree.

14. The appointment to the list of eligibles is only necessary with regard to public functions; for which that condition is expressly required by the constitution or by the law. All the lists of the deliberates shall be formed in the course of the 9th year.

CHAP II.

15. The conservatory senate shall be composed of 80 members, of 40 years of age at least; to be irremovable during life.

For the formation of the senate, there shall be nominated, in the first instance, 60 members: this number shall be increased to 62, in the course of the 8th year; to 64 in the 9th year; and shall be gradually increased to 80, by the addition of two members in each of the ten first years.

16. The nomination to the office of senate, shall be by the senate, who shall make choice out of these candidates presented them; the first, by the legislative body; the second by the tribunate; and the third by the chief consul.

17. The chief consul, upon his quitting his office, either by the expiration of his functions, or by resignation, necessarily, and as a matter of right, becomes a senator.

The other two consuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take their seats in the senate; but are not obliged to exercise that privilege.

They lose it altogether, if they lose their consular functions by resignation.

18. A senator is always ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the lists made in the departments, by virtue of the 9th article, shall be addressed to the senate. They shall compose the national list.

20. From this list shall be elected the legislators, the tribunes, the consuls, the judges of cassation, and the commissaries a la responsibilite.

21. They shall confirm or annul every act referred to them, as unconstitutional, by their tribunate, or the government: the lists of the eligibles shall be included among these acts.

22. The revenues of national domains, the terms of which are expired, shall be liable to the expenses of the senate. The annual salary of each of its members shall be paid out of those revenues. It shall be equal to a twentieth of that of the chief consul.

23. The sittings of the senate are not public.

24. Citizen Sieyes and Roger Ducos, the two consuls who are to go out of office, shall be nominated members of the conservatory senate: they shall unite with the second and third consuls nominated by the present one. These four citizens shall apoint the majority of the senate; which shall afterwards complete itself, and proceed to the elections entrusted to its direction.

CHAP. III.

Of the Legislative Power.

25. No new law shall be promulgated, unless the plan shall have been proposed by the government, communicated to the tribunate, and decreed by the legislative body.

26. The plans which the government may propose shall be drawn up under different heads. In every case in which such plans shall be discussed, the government may withdraw them, and present them again in a proper modified state.

27. The tribunate is to be composed of 100 members, of 25 years of age at least: They shall be renewed by fifths, every year, and infinitely re-eligible while they remain upon the national list.

28. The tribunate shall discuss the plans of every law that may be proposed: It shall vote for the adoption or rejection of them.

It shall send three Orators, taken from its body, by whom the motives of its vote, with respect to each of the plans, shall be stated and supported before the legislative body.

It shall refer to the senate, but for the cause of unconstitutionality only, the list of the eligibles, the acts of the legislative body, and those of the government.

29. It shall express its opinion as to the laws made or to be made, the abuses to be corrected, the ameliorations to be attempted, in every part of the public administration; but never relative to the civil or criminal affairs referred to the tribunals.

The opinions it shall give, by virtue of the present article, are to be followed by no necessary consequences; they compel no constituted authority to come to any deliberation.

30. When the tribune adjourns, it may appoint a committee, from ten to fifteen members, charged to convoke it, if it shall be deemed necessary.

31. The legislative body shall be composed of 300 members, of 30 years of age at the least: they shall be renewed by fifths, every year. There ought always to be one citizen, at least, of each department of the republic present.

32. A member who goes out of the legislative body, cannot re-enter, till after the interval of a year: but he may be immediately elected to any other public function, including that of tribune, provided he is in other respects eligible.

33. The sitting of the legislative body shall commence every year on the 1st Frimaire, and shall continue only four months. It may be extraordinarily convoked, during the other eight, by the government.

34. The legislative body enacts the law, by determining by secret scrutiny, and without any discussion on the part of its members, upon the plans of the law debated before it, by the orators of the tribune and the government.

35. The sittings of the tribunate and of the legislative body, shall be public: the number of strangers in either of them, not to exceed 200.

36. The annual salary of a tribune shall be 15,000 francs; that of a legislative, 10,000 francs.

37. Every decree of the legislative body, shall the 10th day after it be made, be promulgated by the chief consul, unless in the mean time it is referred to the senate, on the ground of unconstitutionality. Such reference cannot be made with regard to laws that have been promulgated.

38. The first renewal of the legislative body, and of the tribunate, shall not take place till the 10th year.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Government.

39. The government is entrusted to three consuls, appointed for ten years, and indefinitely re-eligible. Each of them is to be elected individually, with the distinct quality of chief, second, or third consul. The first time, the third consul shall only be named for five years.

For the present time, gen. Buonaparte is appointed chief consul; citizen Cambaceres, now minister of justice, second consul; and citizen Lebrun, member of the committee of ancients, third consul.

40. The chief consul has particular functions and attributes, which, when he is exercising, he may be temporarily supplied by one of his colleagues.

41. The chief consul is to promulgate the laws: he is to name and revoke at pleasure, the members of the council of state; the ministers, ambassadors, and other principal foreign agents; the officers of the army, by land and sea; the members of local administration, and the commissioners of the government at the tribunals. He is to appoint all judges, criminal and civil; as well as justices of peace, and the judges of cassation, without the power of afterwards revoking them.

42. In the other acts of the government, the second and third consuls are to have a consultative voice: they are to sign the register of the acts, in order to manifest that they were present; and if they please, they may countersign their opinions; after which the determination of the chief consul shall follow.

43. The salary of the chief consul shall be 500,000 francs, for the 8th year. The salary of the other two consuls shall be equal to three tenths of that of the first.

44. The government is to propose the laws, and to make the necessary regulations to ensure their execution.

45. The government is to direct the receipts and expenses of the state, conformably to the annual law, which determines the amount of each: it shall superintend the coinage of money, of which the law alone shall order the issue; fix the value, the weight and the impression.

46. When the government is informed of any conspiracies against the state, it may issue orders to arrest and bring before them, the persons who are suspected as the authors or accomplices; but if, within ten days after such arrest, they are not set at liberty, or brought to trial, it shall be considered, on the part of the minister signing the order, as an act of arbitrary detention.

47. The government is to superintend the internal safety, and external defence of the state; it is to distribute the forces by sea and land, and regulate the direction of them.

48. The national guard, on duty, is subject to the regulations of the public administration. The national guard, not on duty, is only subject to the law.

49. The government is to manage political relations abroad, to conduct negotiation, to make preliminary stipulation, to sign and conclude all treaties of peace, alliances, truce, neutrality, commerce, and other conventions.

50. Declarations of war, and treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, are to be proposed, discussed, decreed and promulgated in the same manner as laws.

Only the discussions and deliberations relative to these objects, as well in the tribunate as in the legislative body, are to be in a secret committee, if the government desires it.

51. The secret article of a treaty cannot be destructive of the public articles.

52. Under the direction of the consuls, the council of state is charged with the drawing up of the plans of the laws, and the regulations of the public administration, and to resolve such difficulties as may occur in all administrative matters.

53. It is from among the members of the council of state that the orators are to be elected, who shall be appointed to appear in the name of the government before the legislative body. There are never to be any more than three of these orators sent to support the same plan of a law.

54. The ministers are to procure the execution of the laws, and the regulations of the public administration.

55. No act of the government can have effect, till it is signed by a minister.

56. One of the ministers is specially charged with the administration of the public treasury. He is to verify the receipts, direct the application of the funds, and the payments authorized by law. He is not to be at liberty to pay any thing, except by virtue, first, of a law, and only to the extent of the funds, for defraying those expenses such law has determined upon; 2dly, by a decree of the government; 3dly, by an order signed by a minister.

57. The detailed accounts of every minister, signed and certified by him, are to be made public.

58. The government can only elect or retain, as counsellors of state or ministers, such citizens whose names are inscribed in the national list.

59. The local administrations established, whether for each communal district, or for the more extended portions of territory, are subordinate to the ministers. No one can become or remain a member of these administrations, unless he is entered in one of the lists mentioned in the 7th and 8th articles.

(To be continued.)

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, December 22.

Various accounts are still afloat respecting Paswan Oglou. Letters from Semlin announce, for the third time, that he is marching against Belgrade; they say that the rebel Pacha has taken possession of Niza.

January 13.

According to the last letter from Semlin, Paswan Oglou has made himself master of Niza, whence he cuts of the communications of the fortress of Belgrade with Bulgraria, and Romelia. It is said he has detached a body of his troops to blockade that place, the Pacha of which redoubles his efforts to prepare for his defence. Paswan Oglou, it is said makes new pretensions, and demands the heads of several persons, who, he said are enemies to the Jannefaries, of whose nation he professes to be. The Pacha of Belgrade is among the number.

January 21.

OFFICIAL.

Second Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, with its accompanying inclosure and the answer returned by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs.

(TRANSLATION)

Paris 24th Nivose; 8th year,
January 14th, 1800

My Lord,

I lost no time in laying before the First Consul of the Republic the official note under the date of the 14th Nivose, which you transmitted to me; & I am charged to forward the answers equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive my lord the assurance of my high consideration.

CHA. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign affairs at London

Translation of the Note referred to in No. 1.

The official note under the date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year, addressed by the minister of his Britannic majesty, having been laid before the first consul of the French Republic, he observed with surprise, that it rested upon an opinion, which is not exact respecting the origin & consequences of the present war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her Revolution, solemnly proclaimed her love of peace & her disinclication to conquests, her respect for the independence of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking part in those of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, as soon as the French Revolution had broken out almost all Europe entered into a league for its destruction. The aggressions were real long time before it was public: internal resistance was excited; its opponents were favorably received—their extravigant declarations were supported; and the French nation was insulted in the person of its agents—and England set particularly this example by the dismissal of the minister accredited to her. Finally France was in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honor, and in her safety, long time before the war was declared,

Thus it is to the projects of subjection dissolution and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and persued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered and those which have afflicted Europe—Such projects for a long time without respect to so powerful a nation could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences.

Affailed on all sides, the Republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence, and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed, in her own strength and the courage of her citizens. As long as the law that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she contended only upon the energy of her resistance, but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, she fought means for conciliation, and manifested pacific intentions—and if these have not always been efficacious, if in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the Revolution and the War have successively brought on, the former depositaries of the executive authority in France have not always shewn as much moderation as the nation itself has shewn courage—it must above all be imputed to the hateful & persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But if the wishes of his Britannic majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are in unison with those of the French Republic, for the re-establishment of peace why instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it?—And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal & is felt, especially when the first consul of the French Republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all the treaties concluded?

The first consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognized the Right of Nations to choose the form of their government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his crown—but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of political societies, the minister of his majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation and to its government than it would be to England and to his majesty, if a for-

a habitation were held out in favor of that Republican government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the laft century, or an exhortation to recal to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to defcend from it.

If at periods not far diftant, when the conftitutional fyftem of the republic preſented neither the ſtrength nor the ſolidity which it contains at preſent, his Britannic majeſty thought himſelf enabled to invite a negociation and pacific conferences how is it poſſible that he ſhould not be eager to renew the negociations to which the preſent and reciprocal ſituation of affairs promiſes a rapid progreſs. On every ſide the voice of nations and humanity implores the concluſion of a war marked already by ſuch great calamities and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an univerſal convulſion and irremidable evils. It is therefore to put a ſtop to the courſe of theſe calamities, or in order that their terrible conſequences may be reproached to thoſe only who ſhall have provoked them, that the firſt conſul of the French Republic propoſes to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each ſide, who ſhould repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageouſly ſituated for the quickneſs of the reſpective communications, and who ſhall apply themſelves without any further delay to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and good underſtanding between the French republic and England.

The firſt conſul offers to give ſuch paſſports which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe

(Signed)
CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 24th Nivoſe, [14th Jan. 1800] 8th year of the French republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the miniſter for foreign affairs at Paris.

Downing-Street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to incloſe to you the anſwer which his majeſty has directed me to return to the official note, which you transmitted to me. I have the honor to be, with the higheſt conſideration, Sir,

Your moſt Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the miniſter for foreign affairs, &c. &c. at Paris

Note referred to in the preceeding.

The official note tranſmitted by the miniſter for foreign affairs in France, and received by the underſigned on the 28th has been laid before the king.

His majeſty cannot forbear expreſſing the concern with which he obſerves, in that note, the unprovoked aggreſſions of France, the ſole cauſe and origin of the war, are ſyſtematically defended by the preſent rulers, under the ſame injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be diſguiſed. His majeſty will not enter into the refutation of all allegations now univerſally exploded, and in (ſo far as they reſpect his majeſty's conduct) not only in themſelves utterly groundleſs, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the tranſactions to which they relate, and alſo by the expreſs teſtimony (given at the time) of the government of France itſelf.

With reſpect to the object of the note his majeſty can only refer to the anſwer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reſerve, the obſtacles which in his judgment, preclude at the preſent moment all hopes of advantage from negociation. All the inducements to treat which are relied upon is the French official note; the perſonal diſpoſitions which are ſaid to prevail for the concluſion of peace and for the future obſervance of treaties; the powers of inſuring the effect of theſe diſpoſitions, ſuppoſing them to exiſt; and the ſolidity of the ſyſtem newly eſtabliſhed, after ſo rapid a ſeries of revolutions—all theſe are points which can be known only from that teſt to which his majeſty has already refered them—the reſult of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that ſincerity and plainneſs which his anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace indiſpenſably required, his majeſty has pointed out to France the ſureſt and ſpeedieſt means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the ſame ſincerity that he entertains no deſire to preſcribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that eſſential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever ſufficiently provided for he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of immediate and joint negociations for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility.

To theſe declarations his majeſty ſteadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus ſtated, that his regard to the ſafety of his ſubjects will ſuffer him to renounce that ſyſtem of vigorous defence, to which under the favor of Providence, his kingdoms owe the ſecurity of thoſe bleſſings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing ſtreet Jan. 20, 1800.

January 23.

NEWS FROM EGYPT

The French Government have received diſpatches from the Army in Egypt, by a veſſel which has arrived at Toulon, and which ſailed from Alexandria, Nov. 16. The diſpatches relate ſeveral victories obtained over Murad Bey in Upper Egypt, and a variety of other ſucceſſes, over the Turks and Sir Sydney Smith in Lower Egypt. The French letters mention that the Grand Vizier, with his army, had advanced from Syria as far as Gaza; that his army was in a bad condition; and that the French troops were prepared to receive them. [There is a private account of the total defeat of the Grand Turkiſh Army, but it does not appear to deſerve credit.]

The French are exerting themſelves to improve their Marine. Admiral Bruix has lately been very active in the principal naval forts. Rear Admiral Latouche, has gone to Toulon, to take command of a ſmall ſquadron which is ready for ſea, bound to Egypt. Supplies have been thrown into Malta.

January 24.

Government received yeſterday important information reſpecting the diſpoſitions of the different courts of Europe, and preparations for the approaching campaign. Of the magnitude of thoſe preparations an opinion may be formed from the accounts which arrived by the Hamburgh mail, and which ſtate that

ON THE RHINE,

The Auſtrian army is to conſiſt of 100,000 men.
The Ruſſian, - - 70'000
The armed peaſants - 30,000

IN ITALY,

The Auſtrian and Piedmont troops, 150,000 men.

To meet this force, the chief conſul of France is making the moſt ſtrenious efforts. Maſſena is in the ſouth; procuring ſupplies for the army of Italy. Moreau is at Straſburgh, organizing the army of the Rhine.

As the ſeaſon is become mild, the campaign will open almoſt immediately. The great preſſure of the war is likely to be in Suabia. There the French, who have drawn their Swiſs army towards Baſle, will probably ſtrike the firſt blow, before the Ruſſians have received their expected reinforcements, and before the Auſtrians have aſſembled their force, or raiſed and formed their corps of peaſantry. It is not probable that Buonaparte, will take the field in perſon againſt Suwarrow. In Italy the firſt efforts of the Auſtrians will be directed againſt Genoa; an operation which is likely to occupy a conſiderable portion of their time. Should they ſucceed in expelling the French, they we ſtill think, will content themſelvs with taking a poſition on the frontiers of France, without entertaining any idea of entering the French territories.

February 3.

Mr. Charles Lind arrived in town yeſterday morning from Guernſey, with official information to government of a deſperate battle having taken place in Brittany between the Chouans and the republican forces, in which the latter were repulſed with the loſs of 5000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners. Such was the report of yeſterday, in conſequence of Mr. Linds arrival. Other rumours diminiſhed the loſs of the Republicans to three and even to two thouſand. Such intelligence was certainly brought to Guernſey from France, but we doubt its truth. It appears, however, that the Republicans have renewed hoſtilities; and the account of this victory may be circulated with the deſign of inducing the Britiſh government to forward ſuccours to the Chouans. It is the brother of D'Autichamp, who arrived on Friday. He brought an aſſurance that the Chouans are in great numbers and good ſpirits; and their force amounts to between 60 and 100,000 men; but he comes to ſolicit ſuccours, and will not repreſent his cauſe as deſperate.

On Lloyd's books on Saturday were entered no leſs than fifteen captures by the enemy and ſix loſſes at ſea; one of the blackeſt days for the underwriters that has appeared for a long time.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25.

Intelligence of a very diſaſtrious kind has juſt been received from the Grand Vizier. He took ſix months to march from Scutaria to Damas, and the contributions that he raiſed for the ſubſiſtence of his army, have alienated the minds of the inhabitants of Aſia Minor, from the government of the Porte.

When the news reached him at Ervan, that the Turks were defeated at Aboukir, nearly one half of his army diſbanded on its way to Aleppo.

The French General Kleber diſpatched to El-Ariſot a body of troops, to protect that place, and prevent the paſſage of the Deſert. The Grand Vizier transferred his camps to the utmoſt cultivated part of Syria, at the begining of the Deſerts of Egypt. He remained there 15 days, making every preparation, and collecting camels and akins, to enable him to traverſe a deſart eighty leagues in extent.

General Kleber having been informed of his preparations, reinforced the French advanced guard at El-Ariſot, repaired to that place in perſon, and on the 22d October marched forward at the head of 2000 dragoons or French huſſars, and a regiment of a 1000 men mounted on dromedaries, with foot ſoldiers behind them. He alſo took with him a great number of light field pieces, and having made a circuit in the deſart arrived in the rear of the enemy's camp at break of day nearly about the ſame time when a corps of 15 000 infantry had arrived at the well of Sebahlah, about a league & a half diſtance from the camp. The Grand Vizier thus unexpectedly attacked, could not make a long reſiſtance; and the French took the camp, a part of his baggage, and ſeveral thouſand priſoners.

The Grand Vizier immediately retreated with the remains of his army towards Damas which is 10 days march from Gaza.

The French have levied very large contributions in the province of Gaza, particularly in oil and tobacco, which are very much wanted in Egypt. They have left a ſtrong gariſon in El-Ariſch, and a number of engineers to complete the works. They have alſo collected at that place near 10,000 Turkiſh priſoners, who are conſtantly employed in finiſhing the works. The intelligence has cauſed a great conſternation among the members of the Divan, and encreaſed the number of thoſe attached to the French. It is thought that the Grand Vizier will be diſgraced, and no hopes are entertained at Conſtantinople of re-conquering Egypt.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Conſtantinople, and has aſſumed the character of Ambaſſador of his Britanic majeſty.

France.

PARIS January 18.

Buonaparte firſt conſul of the republic, to the French ſoldiers,

Soldiers!

In promiſing peace to the French people, I have been your organ. I know your valor.

You are the ſame men who have conquered Holland, Italy, and made peace under the walls of aſtoniſhed Vienna.

Soldiers! It is no longer your frontiers that you muſt defend; it is the enemy's ſtates that muſt be invaded.

There is none who has not made ſeveral compaigns, who does not know that the moſt eſſential quality of a ſoldier is to know how to ſupport privation with conſtancy; ſeveral years of bad adminiſtration cannot be repaired in a day.

As firſt magiſtrate of the republic, it will be pleaſing to make known to the whole nation the corps which ſhall deſerve by their diſcipline and valour, to be proclaimed the ſupporters of the country.

Soldiers! When it ſhall be time, I will be in the midſt of you; and aſtoniſhed Europe ſhall remember that you are a race of brave men.

Paris, 4th Nivoſe, 25th Dec.

January 30.

Official diſpatches, from gen. Kleber, dated Cairo, 25th Brumaire (Nov. 16.) ſtate, that on the 10th Brumair, (Nov. 1.) at break of day about four thouſand Turks landed at Damietta, and immediately endeavored to entrench themſelves in a place between the right bank of the Nile, the ſea, and the lake Menzaleh. General Verdier, who was encamped between Leſbeh, being informed of this deſcent, marched to attack them, put to the ſword three thouſand and took about 800 priſoners. General Verdier took from the enemy 32 ſtandards, one 24 pounder, and four field pieces with their ammunition. This landing was effected under ſir Sidney Smith, who commanded the fleet. On the 18th the fleet was forced to ſea by tempeſtuous weather, and had not again appeared when Kleber's diſpatches were ſent off. Some veſſels, however, were ſtill cruizing off Alexandria, among which was the Theſeus.

Germany.

STUTGARD, January 6.

The return of the Ruſſian army to the theatre of war is now officially announced. The head quarters, it is ſaid, will be at Augſburgh. Thus all hopes for peace have again vaniſhed; but the neutrality of Switzerland, it is ſaid, is ſtill a ſubject of negotiation.

In the territories of Farſtenberg, Schwarberg, and the other parts of the circle of Suabia, every tenth man, from ſeventeen to 45 years of age, is now obliged to become a ſoldier.

American Intelligence.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

Captain Barry, in the frigate United States is arrived in the Delaware; and yeſterday afternoon he came himſelf to this city.

He has brot diſpatches from Meſſrs. Ellſworth and Davie, our envoys to the French republic, dated the 10th of February, at Burgos, in Spain. They had received, the day before, a letter from M. Talleyrand, the miniſter of foreign affairs, covering their paſſports; expreſſing impatience for their arrival at Paris, and informing them, that the form of their letters of credence (which were addreſſed to the executive directory) would be no obſtacle to the opening of negotiations.

The envoys arrived at Liſbon the 27th of November, and after ſome detention in the Tagus by contrary winds, ſailed from thence for L'Orient on the 21ſt December, but encountering, for three weeks, violent and adverſe winds in their attempts to gain that place, they were at laſt conſtrained to make the firſt faſe port in Spain; and they arrived on the 11th of January, at Corunna, whence they diſpatched a courier to Paris for their paſſports; and at Burgos received an anſwer as above mentioned.

[We underſtand the rout from Corunna to France, is by way of Burgos, Victoria, and St. Sebaſtians, to Bayonne, the neareſt French port, and from thence to Paris.]

Maryland.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 11.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. S. have adopted a reſolution to adjourn on the firſt Monday of May.

Mr. Murray had been at Paris, ſome time before the date of the diſpatches from our envoys. The ſecretaries of the Embaſſy, who went by land from Liſbon had alſo arrived there.

The Burgomaſters and ſenate of Hamburg in a long note, dated December 16, 1799, and addreſſed to the conſuls of the French republic, apologized for their conduct in delivering up Napper Tandy and Blackwell to the Engliſh. Buonaparte made the following laconic

ANSWER.

"Paris, 9 Nivoſe, 8th year (Dec. 30.)

"We have received you letter, gentlemen, it is no juſtification of your conduct.

"It is by courage and virtue that ſtates are preſerved; cowardice and vice prove their ruin.

"You have violated the laws of hoſpitality; ſuch a violation would not have taken place among the barbarian hordes of the deſert.—Your follow citizens will impute it to you as an eternal reproach.

"The two unfortunate men whom, you have given up will die illuſtrious; but their blood will be a ſource of greater evils to their perſecutors than could be brought upon them by a whole army.

(Signed)
BUONAPARTE, firſt conſul.
H. B. MARET, ſec'ry, &c.

Maſſachuſetts.

BOSTON, April 2.

From St. Sebaſtians Jan. 18.

"It is conſidered here that our Envoys have arrived in Europe, at a very favorable period; and that they will be able to adjuſt the diſputes between the two countries, very ſatisfactorily, and form a treaty upon very liberal principles.—Bu-

onaparte the premier conſul, who in fact has the government intirely at his control, appears to be diſpoſed for pacific meaſures particularly with the American goveroment; thoſe unjuſt arretes againſt the commerce of neutrals, which marked the infamy and impolicy of the late rulers of France, are repéaled."

The New-Hampſhire Gazette, of the 26th March, ſtates the following to be the number of votes for a governor of that ſtate.

For Mr. Gileman 6687.
Walker 3993.

Extract of a letter from Ganaives to a gentleman in Wilmington.

"Certain accounts are received here that Touiſſaint has taken Jacquemel from Rigaud.

Lexington, May 1.

From the Miſſiſippi Gazette.
March 22.

It is with extreme regret we learn, that an affray happened at Loftus' Heights on Tueſday laſt, between maj. William Kerſey and lieut. Peter Marks, officers in the United States army, in which the former was ran through the body with the ſword of the latter, of which wound maj. Kerſey expired on Friday night laſt. We underſtand that this unhappy quarrel commenced in a converſation reſpecting the trival circumſtance of the ſale of a horſe—that in the courſe of the converſation the major became irritated, and ſhook his cane at lieut. Marks, who immediately wreſted it from him and threw it away—the major took up the cane and ſtruck lieut. Marks. This happened between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; and immediately after ſun ſet lieut. Marks came up to maj. Kerſey on the parade, and demanded of him inſtant ſatisfaction for the inſult he had offered him—the major replied, that he had not inſulted him, and ſhould give him no ſatiſfaction. Lieutenant Marks then gave the major a ſtroke with his cane, upon which each drew his ſword, and lieut. Marks received a wound upon the head, and inſtantly ran the maj. through the body in the direction of the vital parts.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

It muſt be with real ſatisfaction, that the true friend to peace and harmony, finds our fellow citizens, after being torn with inteſtine broils and party diſſentions, for two years paſt, now about to proceed to one of the moſt important election we ever had, with that compoſure, and freedom of ſentiment ſo neceſſary for the promotion of the worthy citizen, and as ſuch, all important in a republic.

That conſtitution, the formation of which rent our country into party factions, is about to be carried into effect with the good wiſhes of all, and a joint deſire of having it well executed. The alterations concerning the manner of voting, is one which at this period ſeems moſt important to us, and whether it will prove beneficial, or diſadvantageous, depends in a great meaſure, on ourſelves, in the execution of it.

Freedom of choice in the citizen voting, is the object ſought for, in both, and the GREAT PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY. Our conſtitution guards againſt *direct* attacks on this, by bribery and corruption, but it is for the *citizen* to repel the *indirect* attacks. They are too numerous and too varied to be arreſted by legiſlative ſagacity. In England, (the firſt model of a repreſentative branch of government) their elections are partial, being granted in many places, to ſmall and trifling boroughs. This opens an eaſy field to bribery, and which, if we may believe their own hiſtorians, is notoriouſly practiced, whence have ariſen thoſe ſyſtems ſo burthenſome to the Briton, and may with much more propriety be conſidered as the *real* cauſe of the *preſent ſlavery* of that country, than the *circumſcribed prerogatives* of a weak monarch.

In Virginia, our mother ſtate, public treats were cuſtomarily given, and it may yet be the caſe for aught I know. Whilſt we were a part of it, ſuch practices were not unknown among us; but our *old* conſtitution ſtruck ſo completely at the root of it, that we have heard little complaining on that head, under its adminiſtration, and I hope will not under the *preſent*.

There was one practice indirectly of currying favor, whilſt we were a part of Virginia, and may have been peculiar to this diſtrict. It was by mounting in a conſpicuous place, and with a *low bow*, and a "*thank you ſir*," repaying every vote received. This, when or how introduced, neceſſarily expired, when we began voting by ballot. Voting *viva voce*, being now reinſtated, may we not apprehend a return of this practice? And what is its tendency?

The man whoſe *independence* will not permit him to *bow* and *ſcrape* to every one who gives him a vote, will be termed a "ſtiff necked" fellow not to be truſted; whilſt the *ſycophant* who will do almoſt *any thing* to be elected, will be preferred! If the good citizen in giving his vote, is only diſcharging a debt due to himſelf, and to his poſterity, & is obliged to a well qualified fellow citizen that is willing to ſerve him, why ſhould the candidate return him thanks for his vote? Thanks are due for favors beſtowed. It is the language of the ſuppliant courtier to his lordly maſter, of whom he wiſhes a private favor. But when I ſee a man uncommonly ſolicitous for a place not profitable, and frequently unthankful, I ſet him down as a man having ſome ſiniſter end in view: At all events an unbounded vanity to ſatisfy.

The man who will ſtand up, and by his conduct at an election, endeavor to draw votes ſeverally, muſt think his *former* conduct has not entitled him to the ſuffrage of his countrymen. The good citizen depends on *that* alone, to decide his election.

You will permit me then, Mr. Printer, if at the enſuing election, I ſee a candidate returning *bows* and *thanks* for votes, to mark him down as a perſon having *more* than the public good at heart.

A. CITIZEN.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The proſpect of a rupture between Sweden, and Denmark and France, increaſes, Citizen Grouville has left Copenhagen, and Mr Dreyer is recalled from Paris.

Switverland is to be treated in future as a neutral country.

Accounts from Egypt are extremely contradictory. Some aſſert that the Grand Vizier had been defeated by Gen. Kleber, on the confines of Syria, had loſt his camp, part of his baggage, and ſeveral thouſand priſoners. This news comes from Conſtantinople, but later Vienna accounts appear to doubt the intelligence.

BERLN, January 4.

Accounts from Genoa, dated the 19th of December, contain the following intelligence:—"We have received letters from Naples which confirms the news we had received by the way of Tuſcany with reſpect to the inſurrection of Calabria, La Pouille, and Abruzzo. The inſurgents made themſelves maſters of Naples, where they ſlaughtered a great number of Lazzaroni, who had joined the Ruſſian & Neapolitan troops that compoſed the garriſon. The latter was defeated diſperſed, and the governor of the place with the chiefs of the royal party, eſcaped with difficulty from the fury of the inſurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

A letter from one of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Liverpool, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 5th Feb. 1800, ſays, "We have juſt time by this conveyance to inform you that wheat has this day been ſold at 24s. per 70lbs. A cargo of flour is arrived from New-York, for which 80s. to 84s. per barrel is expected. New rice is 35s. to 36s. per cwt. and all in great demand."

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Amſterdam, dated late in December.

"This city has at preſent the proſpect of again becoming the great mart for the ſupply of the continent, and of reſuming the rank and importance it formerly held among the commercial cities of Europe.

"The ill effects which reſulted to Great Britain herſelf, from the blockade of our ports, has tended to bring about a change of ſyſtem in this regard, and they are now declared free for all neutral navigation.

"It is ſaid that to the ſtagnation produced by the blockade, and the late invaſion of Holland, we may in a great meaſure attribute the diſaſters which have within a ſhort time paſt, overwhelmed the mercantile world.

"Nothing can prove more clearly than this, its importance in the commercial ſcales, while the firm manner in which the merchants of this place have withſtood the wreck of bankruptcies in Europe, muſt at once tend to ſhew the weight of their capitals, and to eſtabliſh abroad, a confidence in the prudence of their negotiations.

"I cannot but congratulate you particularly, that the intercourſe between the two countries ſhould be reſtored, at a time when the probable adjuſtment of the diſputes between France and the United States, will open a new and advantageous connexion with the French colonies, from whence a ſupply of Weſt-India produce can be drawn, for which you will find here a valuable market, eſpecially if peace ſhould be made with the emperor, as that would revive a large demand from the interior of Germany."

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchaſed John Boggs's right of a pre-emption of 1000 acres of land, lying on the eaſt branch of Huſtons fork, adjoining John Virgins pre-emption, on the north ſide, beginning 200 poles weſt of ſaid Boggs's improvement, made in the year 1776, and running at the cardinal points to include his improvement, in the centre of his ſurvey, and being deſirous to perpetuate teſtimony concerning the ſeveral calls in the ſame, have obtained an order from the county court of Bourbon, appointing commiſſioners under the act of aſſembly, entitled "an act to aſcertain the boundaries of land and for other purpoſes," ſaid commiſſioners will meet on the 16th day of May next, at the houſe of Philad. Ledford's at the improvement, and to continue from day to day until the buſineſs ſhall be done, then and there to do ſuch other things as they may think neceſſary and the law requires.

James Maſton.

April 25th, 1800.

NOTICE,

I SHALL attend with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act intitled "an act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts for aſcertaining the boundary of and for proceſſioning land," on the 16th day of May, at the houſe of Harmonious Alkire, in the county of Bourbon, and on Huſtons fork, then and there to perpetuate the teſtimony of certain witneſſes, reſpecting the ſpecial calls of an entry of 1000 acres, made in the name of Rezin Virgin, and pre emption warrant, on the 31ſt day of October, 1786, then and there to do ſuch other things reſpecting the premiſes as may be thought neceſſary, and agreeable to law.

Charles Smith, jur. for
* *Rezin Virgin.*

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the Hickman road, Fayette, county, five miles from Lexington, a ſorrel mare, about ſeven years old, a blaze face, the right hind and fore feet white, no brands perceivable, about thirteen hands high, appraiſed to twenty dollars.

Alſo a bay mare, blaze face, about ten years old, ſome white hairs in her mane, branded thus S S, on the near buttock, with foal, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraiſed to 40 dollars

Patrick Vance.

April 15th, 1800.

MY dear wife being out of her proper reaſon, I hereby forewarn any perſon or perſons to have any dealings with her, for I will not anſwer, nor ſettle any of her contracts, and if any perſon or perſons have my property without my leave I will make an example of them according to law.

John Jackſon.

Clarke county, April 24th, 1800.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, near the mouth of Fates creek, a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock B, the near hind foot white, a ſmall white ſtreak in his face, ſhod before appraiſed to 40 dollars.

Lawrence Flournoy.

November 15th, 1799. 3t

Territory of the United States, northweſt of the river Ohio.

WAYNE COUNTY, ſs.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath iſſued from the court of common pleas, for ſaid county of Wayne, returnable at March term 1800, againſt the lands and tenements, goods, chattles and effects, rights and credits of John Swift of the ſtate of New-York, at the ſuit of Iſrael Ruland, of Detroit, in ſaid county of Wayne, ſilverſmith, ſfs ſeven hundred dollars.—Notice is hereby given to the ſaid John Swift, that unleſs he appears and gives ſpecial bail to the action, judgment will be entered againſt him by default, and the property attached diſpoſed of as the law directs.

Peter Audrain, Prothonotory.
E. Bruſt, attry. for the plaintiff.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR:
OR THE
Office, Duty & Authority,
OF
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, SHERIFFS, CORONERS & CONSTABLES,
IN THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY;

With precedents ſuited to every caſe that can poſſibly ariſe in either of thoſe offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws out of which they do ariſe.

There will be given in this work, upwards of 200 Precedents,; conſiſting of Forms of Attachments, Bonds in Special Caſes, Bail, Challenges, Charges, Executions, Examinations, Informations, Inqueſts, Indictments, Judgments, Mittimus', Oaths, Records, Recognizances, Subpœnas, Warrants, &c. together with the Explanation of ſeveral Writs and Law Terms. To which will be added, Maxims & General Rules, Actions & Remedies.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be executed on a neat type, and good paper, and will extend to between 250 and 300 pages, and bound in boards.*

II. *It will be put to preſs as ſoon as 500 copies are ſubſcribed for; and finiſhed within three months thereafter.*

III. *The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars: one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the work. The price to non-ſubſcribers will be two dollars and a half.*

IV. *Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies; or who ſhall procure twelve ſubſcribers, and be accountable for the money, ſhall be entitled to one copy gratis.*

JOHN BRADFORD.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending, bringing home, or ſecuring in gaol, a Mulatto Man, named PHIL, former ly the property of Mr. Innis Brent, of Lexington. He has been caught once or twice, ſince he left home, and has made his eſcape—he is lurking about in the neighborhood of this place.

Richard Higgins.
tf near Lexington.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Alſo 205 acres near the above.

200 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court houſe

About 300 acres Big Bruſh creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodſburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horſe Mill—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Jeſſamine county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799. tf

TO RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT excellent ſtand at the corner of Main and Groſs ſtreets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court-houſe. The houſe is two ſtory, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet ſquare, with a fire-place in each; alſo two good dry cellars, 18 feet ſquare. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

I HAVE juſt arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to thoſe remaining on hand.

From the terms on which thoſe GOODS were laid in, they can be ſold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this ſtate.

For ſale alſo, a general aſſortment of
LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the beſt quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant
COACHEE
WITH PLATED HARNESS, alſo for ſale.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective accounts. Thoſe who neglect to comply with this notice previous to the 20th of next month, are informed that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without diſcrimination.

Robert Barr.

March 12, 1800.

LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,
TAYLOR:

TAKES this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſhop from Main ſtreet, to High ſtreet, in the ſame houſe where he formerly carried on his buſineſs, and as he keeps a number of hands conſtantly employed, thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done on the ſhorteſt notice, and in the neateſt and beſt manner.

tf Lexington, 9th April, 1800.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

February court of quarter ſeſſions, 1800.

William Nelſon, complainant,
vs.
Mark Lacey, Oliver Badger, John Steel, and Zecheniah Cooper, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Badger, Steel and Cooper not having entered their appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, and anſwer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of the court-houſe of this county, and alſo at the door of ſome meeting houſe in the neighborhood of the town of Mountiterling.

A copy. Teſte,
M. Harriſon, C. M. C. Q. S.

MR. BRADFORD,

YOU will inform the public whom it may concern, that I have buſineſs of importance in Virginia, that will require my abſence for a few months. I have authorized my ſon Amos Edwards, to collect my debts—and with Will am Clark eſq. to ſell ſeveral ſpecies of valuable property, in order to raiſe money to ſettle with my creditors, whoſe accounts are not fully paid up.

John Edwards ſen.

6th April 1800.

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchaſe a few thouſand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the ſtore of

John Jordan jun.

Who has for ſale ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND in this ſtate—alſo in the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio.

tf Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

READY FOR THE PRESS,

And will be publiſhed as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers can be procured,

THE ADVENTURES AND VOYAGES
OF THE
FRENCH EMIGRANTS,
In the courſe of the
REVOLUTION.
Tranſlated from the French,
By A LADY

THIS work, throwing a ſtrong light upon ſome of the events of the revolution, ſeems to us to be impartial, and bears the character of truth, together with the entertainment of a novel. Its utility will be acknowledged by all the friends of Liberty, even in the preſent ſituation of affairs in France.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following poſt-offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodſburgh, by Mr. George Mart—in Danville, by Mr Joſiah Moore—at Bairdſtown, by Mr. James E. Winn—and at Waſhington, by Mr. E Harris—who are alſo furniſhed with the accounts of thoſe whoſe papers have been lodged in their reſpective offices, and are hereby authoriſed to receive payment.

JOHN BRADFORD.

WINCHESTER'S, DIALOGUES ON UNIVERSAL RESTORATION,
For ſale at this Office, Price 3s.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE TEAR.

From Darwin's Botannic Garden.

NO radient pearl, which creſted Fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from Beauty's ears,
Not the bright ſtars, which nights blue arch adorn,
Nor riſing Suns, that gild the vernal morn;
Shine with ſuch luſtre, as the Tear that breaks,
For others' woe, down Virtue's manly cheeks.

ANECDOTE.

One Mr. *Aſh*, who was himſelf a famous punſter in Ireland, coming into an inn, deſired the landlord to lend him a hand to pull off his great coat; indeed Sir, ſaid he, I dare not. Dare not, replied the other, what do you mean by that? you know, Sir, anſwered he there is an act of parliament *againſt ſtripping of Aſh.*

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near Bethel meeting houſe, one bright ſorrel mare colt, two years old, blaze face, appraiſed to 5l.

Thos. Cheſnut.

March 29th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE STAND FOR

A TAVERN OR *STORE,*

AND PLANTATION, containing 150 acres of Land, lying ſix miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road. There is a framed houſe, 22 by 28 feet, a framed barn, 24 by 36 feet, ſmoke-houſe and other out houſes; 250 bearing peach trees, and a ſmall apple orchard; 14 acres of good meadow, and 10 of paſture: about 70 acres of cleared land. An indiſputable title will be given, it being part of Gen Stevens's ſurvey of military land. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

8t| *Jaſper Shotwell.*

*** I will take one half the value of the above tract, in Lands in the North-Weſtern Territory, between the Sciota and Little Miami. J. S.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from dealing with or crediting my wife Margaret Harbour, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof: and I caution all perſons not to receive, from her hands or from any perſon for her, any of my property, as they ſhall anſwer it at their peril.

Garrard county, April 10 1800. } *Eliſha Harbour.* 3w*

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the third day of June next with the commiſſioners appointed by the County Court of Montgomery, at the beginning of the folloiwng entry, made March the 2d 1784—"Enoch Smith, aſſignee of James Laurdſon, withdraws 1000 acres, the remainder of his 1500 acre entry on a treaſury warrant, No 4872, and re-enters the ſame between Small mountain creek and the upper ſalt ſprings; beginning at three ſugar trees and two hickories, Jeremiah Moore's north eaſt corner of his two thouſand acre ſurvey, and extending S. 85 eaſt, 320 poles; thence N. 5 eaſt, 500 poles; thence N. 85 weſt, 320 poles; thence to the beginning:" then and there to take depoſitions for perpetuating teſtimony, and do ſuch other acts as the law may deem neceſſary.

Enoch Smith.

April the 14th, 1800. †

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glaſs, China and Qneens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.
Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Rober Barr, oppoſite Meſſ Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will ſell on low terms for Caſh or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchaſe

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,
For which he will give one half Caſh

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

THANKS the public for the confidence with which they have hitherto honored him in the FARRIER's BUSINESS—He continues to attend ſick horſes, either boarding at his own houſe, on Hickman, or to viſit abroad thoſe whoſe owners are pleaſed to call on him.

W. Mentelle.

CAUTION.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from taking an aſſignment of a couple of notes given by me to Henry Henricks, for the payment of five pounds nineteen ſhillings and ſixpence each, payable the ninth day of January 1801. The above mentioned notes were given in conſequence of a purchaſe of land. Whereas he has left the parts unknown to me, and I am determined not to pay until I obtain a title to ſaid land agreeable to contract.

3w* *Abſalom Wilſon.*

April 14th 1800.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1800.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the ſecretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October 1800, to the 30th day of September 1801, both days incluſive, at the places and within the two diſtricts herein-after firſt mentioned; and alſo that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required as aforeſaid, from the 1ſt day of January, in the year 1800, to the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, at the place and within the ſeveral ſtates herein-after mentioned, viz.

Firſt.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Pittſburg; at Preſqu'iſle; at Michilimakinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati, at Picquetown and Loramies ſtores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river, to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon, on the river Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio, to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky, and within the ſaid ſtate; at Knoxville; at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at South-Weſt Point; at Tellico Block Houſe; at St. Sevens, or other fort or poſt on the river Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, and within the boundary of the United States.

Third.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Point Petre; at Colerain; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtate of Georgia; at all forts or ſtations on the Oconnee & Alatamaha, & at all other places in the Creek nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſon; at Fort Pinckney; at Charleſton, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at the fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iſland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Saliſbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North-Carolina.

Sixth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk; at Portſmouth; at Kempſville; at Charlotteville; at Wincheſter; at Staunton; at Richmond; at Alexandria; at Leeſburg; at Fredericksburg; at Carterſville; at Harper's ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of Virginia.

Seventh.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry; at Baltimore; at Anapolis; at Fredericktown; at Leonardtown; at Hagerſtown; at Bladenſburg; at Georgetown; at Eaſtown; at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Miſſlin; at Philadelphia; at Darby; at Lancaſter; at Wilkeſbarre; at Reading; at Briſtol; at Yorktown; at Carliſle; at Lewiſtown (Mifflin county); at Bedford; at Greenſburg; at Waſhington; at Eaſtown; at Wilmington; at Chriſtiana: at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania & Delaware, except the poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſac; at Elizabethtown; at New-Brunſwick; at Burlington; at Woodbury; at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weſt point; at Fluſhing; at Haerlem; at Weſt-Cheſter; at Poughkeepſie; at Kenderhook; at Stillwater; at Newburg; at Albany; at Conajoharie; at Cherry-Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New-York, except the poſts within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford; at Hebron; at New London; at Brooklyn; at Wyndham; at Litchfield; at Guilford; at New Haven; at fairfield; at Danbury; at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Connecticut.

Twelfth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's point; at Newport; at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

Thirteenth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland, in the Diſtrict of Maine; Glouceſter; Cape Ann; Salem; Marblehead; Boſton; at Springfield; at Uxbridge; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth.—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth; at Exeter; at Windſor; at Bennington; at Rutland; or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, ſoap, at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts be ſufficient for the conſumptioned of the troops at Michilimackinac; Detroit; Niagara; and Oſwego; for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and at all loſſes, ſuſtained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War

1awt10Jly

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the head of Indian creek, Clarke county, one bay filly, two years old paſt, about 13 hands high, docked, but not branded, appraiſed to 8l.

Robert Johnſton.

November 28th, 1799.

B. N. The cauſe this ſtray was not Gazetted ſooner, it ran away from me, and I never got it until lately.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for ſale, in the brick houſe, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handſome, and very general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths,	Cloth and furniture do.
Fine and coarſe do.	Writing paper,
Kerſeymeres,	Slates,
Flannels and Coatings,	Quills and Wafers,
Blankets,	Girth, ſpring and ſtraining Webs,
Velvets, Thickſets, Corduroys and Fuſtians,	Plated and tinned ſtirrup irons,
Hair Pluſh ſtuffs,	Do. do. Bridle Bitts, and Furniture,
Brown and White Iriſh Linens,	A general aſſortment of Cuttlery,
Calicoes and coarſe muſlins,	Deſk and bureau furniture,
Fine Jaconet do.	Carpenters' Adze,
Plain, ſtriped and tambored do.	Screw Augers.
Book and Jaconet handkerchiefs,	Hand, pannel, dove tail, ſaſh, lock and key hole ſaws.
Faſhionable Ribbons,	Pitt, mill and croſcut do.
Family & ſchool Bibles,	Crowley ſteele,
Teſtaments and ſpelling books,	Sheet Iron and ſad Irons,
Dictionaries,	Nails and Brads aſſorted,
Morſe's Universal Geography—2 vols.	Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,
Do. American do. 1 vol.	Loaf, White, Havanna and Muſcovado ſugars,
Do. do. and Univerſal abridged,	Pepper and ſpices,
Staunton's embaſſy,	Arnotto Roſin,
Scott's Gazetteer,	Brimſtone, Copperas and Logwood,
American do,	Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards.
Scott's Leſſons,	Alſo, a few excellent double and ſingle trigger'd Rifle Guns.
Taplin's and Mills' Farriery,	
Copper Tea Kettles,	
London Pewter,	
Weavers', ſweeping and ſcrubbing bruſhes,	

All which will be ſold at *reduced prices* for *read money* only.

N. BURROWES.

N. B. N. BURROWES requeſts thoſe indebted, to come forward and make payment, or cloſe their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given. tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT, *ſct.*
February term 1800.
David Davis, complainant,
againſt
John W. Hunt, David Duncan jun. Joſeph Allen, John M. Price, & Bert Morgan, defendants.
In Chancery.

IT appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the defendant Bert Morgan is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the third day of our next July term, and anſwer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively anorher poſted at the door of the court houſe in Maſon county, and that this order be publiſhed ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice at the door of the Baptiſt meeting houſe in Waſhington.

A Copy. Teſte,
Francis Taylor, C. W. D. C.

*6s

WOODFORD COUNTY,
March Court of Quarter Seſſions, 1800.
James Waſon, complainant,
AGAINST
Jane Bowles, Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, heirs at law of James M'Bride, dec. defendants,
IN CHANCERY,

THE defendants Samuel Baird, James Baird, & William Baird; and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt monday in July next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of Clear creek meeting houſe, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Court houſe in the town of Veſailles.

A copy. Teſte,
T. Turpin, Clk.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS juſt imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his ſtore in Lexington, oppoſite the court houſe, A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glaſs Ware,
Which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 1ſt, 1800.

N. B. In the above aſſortment, there are the beſt of Sherry, Port, and Teneriff Wines, the beſt of Lime Juice, Spirits and French Brandy, likewiſe Boulting Cloths, Silks and Muſlins aſſorted, Hilling Hoes, and cut Nails aſſorted, Sickles, Engliſh & Dutch Scythes, Red Wood, Paints and Bruſhes, Sheet Tinn in boxes, Sheet Copper, and Tub mill Irons.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reaſonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the ſouth by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many ſeats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing ſprings beſides Indian creek, its ſoil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble and a ſmall expence valuable proffits out of cultivation may be got in ſome part of the tract. The title indiſputable.

11646 1-3 acres, on the north ſide of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1100 poles when reduced to a ſtraight line, the ſoil pretty level and rich. The title indiſputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Caſtle river, Madiſon county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run oppoſite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville croſſes the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarkſville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the ſaid town of Clarkſville.

6000 acres, of land in ſeveral ſmall grants reſerved by the ſtate of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congreſs, lying on the bank of the river Kaſkaſkias, near the town of the ſame name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and oppoſite 18 miles iſland which lies about 25 miles above Louiſville, the tract is not far from a flouriſhing ſettlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houſes in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaſer of a conſiderable quantity of ſaid lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
tf High ſtreet Lexington.

MR BRADFORD.

I OBSERVED a piece in your paper of the third inſtant by James Gay, informing the public, that I had made over to him the tract of land on which I now live, as ſecurity till I ſhould make him a title to half my ſettlement right which I ſold him; and in conſequence of that bargain, interdicts all perſons from purchaſing ſaid tract or any part of it from me—but I never made any ſuch bargain either verbally or by writing—the gentleman muſt have made the bargain altogether himſelf, as nothing of that kind ever tranſpired between us, therefore this is to let him know (as well as the public) that the bargain is void, for I will not ſtand to it until he makes conſiderable alterations.

Alexr. M'Connell.

April 9th 1800. 3w*3s

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the firſt friday in may next, I ſhall attend with the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the beginning called for in an entry made for John Tabb, and in his name of ten thouſand acres, and two of five thouſand acres each, which calls to begin at two aſh ſaplings growing from one root, with the letter K on each, which is at the forks of Clear creek, a branch of Hinkſton, and lies in Bourbon county, & to do ſuch other acts as may be thought proper.

Philemon Thomas.

April 11 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon county, will meet on the firſt Saturday in may next, if fair, if not the Monday enſuing, between the hours of ten and two, at a ſtone called for in an entry in the name of Baſil Holmes, made for fifteen thouſand acres of land in December 1782, in Bourbon county, near the upper Blue lick, to take the depoſitions of certain perſons to perpetuate teſtimony, and do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſaid entry, agreeably to law.

Lewis Craig &
Philemon Thomas
for themſelves & others.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Bourbon county, a bay filly, with black mane and tail, no brands, two years old this ſpring, appraiſed to 25 dollars.

* *Jno. Purviance.*

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years.

*3tf *Philip Yeiser*, Danville.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ſct.
PARIS DISTRICT, March term, 1800.
John Roberts, complainant,
againſt
Edward Ford, defendant,
In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of the next June term, and anſwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively in the Kentucky Gazette, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court-houſe in Bourbon, and another poſted at the front door of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe in Paris, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice. WGtp

A Copy. Teſte,
L. H. Arnold, D. C. B. D. C.